



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 17TH, 1900.

NUMBER 16

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A second edition of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of June next. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

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São Paulo:

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ALVARO R. DIOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

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Cafes 357

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RINCHUELO.—No. 234, Rua d'Anna Nery, Idoação do Rinchuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays 7 p. m. PASTORAL H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean squadron is expected to arrive at Callao, Peru.

—The French colony at Santiago has organized a manifestation of sympathy with the Boers.

—A candidate for the presidency has already appeared in Chili, as well as in the United States. The fortunate gentlemen is Dr. Augusto Matte.

—The President of Peru (whom the *Journal* says is Nicolao Pierola) denies the report that Peru has no funds disposable for the redemption of Tacna and Arica.—When the Chilean sanitary smiths have a ship securely anchored at Usallata, we should like a photograph of her. Will the *Times* do us the favor to send one? It will be a rare curiosity.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Paraguayan quarantine on Rosario arrivals has been reduced to five days.

—During the month of March there were 2,693 births, 1112 deaths and 176 marriages in the city of Buenos Aires.

—Much regret is expressed in Buenos Aires over the postponement of President Campos Salles visit to that capital.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th inst. says that apoplexy fever has appeared among the cattle in the province of Entre Rios.

—The Bolivian government has suspended the second expedition to the Rio Acre district, in view of the surrender of Gilvez to the Brazilian authorities.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 16th inst. announce the resignation of Minister of Finance Rosas, who is to be succeeded by D. Enrique Berduc. The new minister promises large economies.

—The mayor of Buenos Aires has very properly ordered the suspension of ornamenting the streets in honor of President Campos Salles' visit to that city. Someone should tell our neighbors how to make jugged hare.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* of the 31st inst. notes the arrival there from Rio Grande of the preceding day of Mrs. Maria Robinson Wright and her secretary, Miss Hartman. It would seem that after finishing their book on Brazil they propose to undertake a similar work on Argentina.

—A complaint has been lodged with the mayor of Buenos Aires by a Mr. Meyer, who says that his business in the municipal department is greatly retarded by officials whom he has refused to «tip.» Unfortunately one can do very little in a public department in these patriotic days without paying tribute.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th inst. says that the sanitary bulletins have been suppressed, consequently it is not known whether any more cases of hainic pest have occurred. Is it another attempt of the ostrich to conceal himself? An official telegram of the 14th declares, however, that no cases have appeared either in Buenos Aires or in Rosario, and that the plague would be declared extinct in the following week. Quite so!

—The numerous friends of Dr. Henry Wells will regret to hear of his death, which took place on Saturday in this city. In many respects Dr. Wells was a remarkable man with a remarkable career. He went all through the Crimean war as surgeon in the Royal Horse Artillery and was in charge of the hospitals at Scutari. After the war, he returned to London, where he shared to meet Lopez of Paraguay, who gave him an appointment, which brought him out to the land of oranges and mandarin. Fortunately for himself, his engagement came to a close just before the declaration of war with Argentina and Brazil. He settled in Gualaquichin, where he had a very large practice. He married a lady of Italian extraction and had several daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. Toso and another to Dr. Small, of this city. He acted as British vice-consul in Gualaquichin for a number of years. Subsequently he bought a villa in San Isidro and lived in retirement, although he did not abandon his practice. He was highly esteemed, and simply loved by the poor. Death has cut him down in his seventieth year. —*Buenos Aires Standard*, Mar. 26.—There may be a mild and non-virulent form of hainic disease in Buenos Aires just now, but there is no more «plague» in the sense of a dangerous epidemic, than there is in Montevideo itself, and in fact the matter scarcely receives incidental mention in the papers and telegrams. To maintain quarantines on this account is not merely insane, it is positively criminal when their economical mischief is taken into account. And when we further remember that the quarantines, useless as a sanitary defence, the affair becomes one of which it is impossible to speak with patience or moderation. The abuse that is being committed by the sanitary authorities is one of the gravest description and merits the strongest protest, not merely from every resident in Uruguay, but from every country having commercial and maritime relations with her. To break down such quarantines as the present, even force would be justifiable, for they are an offense to the whole world. If Argentina, Brazil, Gt. Britain and a few other powers were to send their war vessels to this port and inform the authorities that the quarantines must cease, they would, in our opinion, be fully justified in the act. —*Montevideo Times*, April 4.—The *Pressa* of Buenos Aires is being criminally prosecuted for having asserted that the larger fortune possessed by the President, General Roca, was dishonestly and corruptly acquired.—It is not too much to say that the proposed visit of the President of Brazil to this country, while inevitable after the visit of our President to Brazil, will be without any conceivable benefit. It can do nothing in the way of bringing about a better understanding between the two countries for the reason that these relations are already as cordial as their respective interests will permit, and there is no hope nor should there be a desire to bring them any closer. As an interchange of courtesies both visits are very pleasant, but they are hardly worth what they will cost, all of which must come out of the hard work of the farmer. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The hainic pest is a very pining source of income for some people, especially those in charge of health departments. The president and secretary of the Paraguayan department have lately been presented by the President of that republic with the sum of \$15,000 gold, the former with \$10,000 and the latter with \$5,000 gold. When it is taken into consideration that the premium of gold in Paraguay is somewhere about nine hundred, the size of the gift can be more easily imagined. How the Paraguayan doctors must bless those members of the Argentine health board who located the pest in their country. It now remains to be seen what the Argentine government will do for the members of their own health board, although in the opinion of many the salaries they receive should be sufficient remuneration for the trouble they have caused the country and all the loss that they have occasioned it. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.—Little by little, says the *B. A. Standard*, the recesses of the South are being explored; and at some not very distant day we may hope to have complete details of the topography of this hitherto somewhat neglected part of the republic. Letters received from the expedition that is exploring the River Santa Cruz relate that on the 23rd February it had arrived at the Arroyo del Bote and had pitched its camp at 4500 lying at 50° 12' 30" South and 71° 42' West. Two hundred and twenty-eight miles of the river had been explored and the party were within eighteen miles of its source in the Lago Argentino. Life on a southern exploring expedition is evidently not altogether a picnic, inasmuch as weather and the constant high winds combine to make things unpleasant and try the patience of both men and beasts. On the 17th February, the first snow fell and the temperature at night went below freezing. The river is found to be navigable up to where the explorers had encamped, for vessels not drawing more than five feet. The depth of the river is, however, 15 feet, but the passage for larger vessels is impeded by rocks and boulders. The country on either side is varied, in some places described as desert, utterly bare of vegetation, and in others covered with verdure and offering plenty of food for cattle. The explorers expect to return to Buenos Aires in May, when they will have been away six months and by that time will have taken exact plans of the river and port of Santa Cruz, Gillegos, Golfo Nuevo, the Beagle Channel and other places.—It is now our painful duty to return to a subject which we had hoped to postpone to our next issue; that subject is «apoplexy fever», which, according to the last accounts we have received, is rapidly increasing. We are not pessimists, and we are loth to accept pessimistic reports, but we now think it necessary to sound the alarm. According to the veterinary inspector, Mr. D. L. L., the disease was first noted on the estancia of Pacyredon in the district of Necochea. In the opinion of this gentleman, there seems to be little or no doubt about the importation of the evil. Lately, as we are, generally to believe in the usual outcry against imported infection or contagion, we must confess that this time Mr. L. seems to make his case pretty clear; the facts he shows are as follows:—Early in January, 20 young bulls were imported from the establishment of Hargreaves, in France, all of them showing scars of healed ulcers. This was not remarked at the time of purchase and the greater number of them went to Necochea, whence a certain number of them were sold to Dr. Pedro Luro and sent by way of Mar Chiquita to Tuyú, and the line of infection can be traced as they went. Unfortunately, six of them were sent northwards, and so far their present residence has not been discovered, but luckily the disease is showing itself in a mild form, the comparison being about equivalent of «chicken-pox» to small-pox, or «scarlatina» to «scarlet fever». It is at present reported to be easily curable, but goodness only knows what may happen, if carelessness allows it to develop. Considering the stringent measures now being adopted by the provincial government we have some considerable hope that it may not assume a more virulent form, but, let the estancia in general understand that a great deal depends on him himself, any blind purchase of stock from a less scrupulous neighbour may lead towards disastrous results to all, because the disease is both infectious and contagious, and whilst partaking of the qualities of small-pox and scarlet fever in man, it is just as virulent when once fully developed in cattle, and much more infectious and contagious than the latter. This seems to be saying a great deal, but past experiences have proved what we now state. Therefore, camp friends, beware! —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, March 28.

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Capital. £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up „ 500,000
Reserve fund. „ 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of Banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 22nd October 1896 by the
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
Générale pour favoriser le développement du com-
merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWS ON:

Head Office:
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
Paris, and agencies.
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France, and agencies.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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PARIS AND FRANCE

LONDON

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ITALY

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches.
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
Conrad Hülrich Dittmer, Hamburg.
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
L. Behrens & Söhne, Hamburg.
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J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
and their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
Banco Commerciale Italiana, Genova
Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-
acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,
Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
PARIS.
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.
HAMBURG.
Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
description of banking business.

From the New York Times, December 14, 1899.

A MUNICIPAL EXPERIMENT.

BY A. W. HAWKS, JR.

Municipal Baltimore is ending the century
by the beginning of a reform which embodies
a practical test of many of the theories of
modern political economy.
In the spring of last year (1898) the legis-
lature approved the new charter drawn up by
a commission appointed for this specific pur-
pose. Most active among the framers of this
complex act was Thomas Gordon Hayes, who
a month ago was inaugurated as the new
charter mayor of the city. He had been suc-
cessful in having incorporated in the law his
ideas on municipal government, and he is
now pursuing such a policy with a spirit and
success that opens the eyes of previous re-
formers and brings sadness to the hearts of
the old-time democracy.

Throughout the new charter are to be found
eight central principles which control the
spirit of the law. They are:

First.—To locate responsibility upon public
officials in such a manner that it cannot be
evaded.

Secondly.—To give representation to the
minority party in all departments, when com-
posed of more than one person, so that an
opportunity may be given to the minority
to scrutinize the actions of the party in
power.

Thirdly.—To hold municipal elections at a
different time from the state and federal elec-
tions, in order to separate municipal affairs
from the influence of the political issues
which are necessarily involved in state and
federal elections.

Fourthly.—To require the appointment of
experts in all departments where professional
knowledge and skill are required.

Fifthly.—To grant the use of the streets and
other public property, for limited terms and
to the highest bidder, subject to the control
and regulation of the city during the period
of the grant.

Sixthly.—To check hasty legislation, espe-
cially in matters relating to expenditure of
the public moneys, and to prohibit the crea-
tion of floating debts.

Seventhly.—To remove the public school
system from all possible political influence.

Eighthly.—To place the indigent sick and
poor, when their treatment, care, or support
is paid for by the city, under the supervision
of city officials.

Beginning with the inauguration of Mayor
Hayes the term of the executive was increased
from two to four years. He alone is vested
with the power of appointment. It is hoped
by this centralization that the responsibility
will be placed specifically on one man, and,
to insure the city against bad judgment, all
appointments have to be ratified by the se-
cond branch of the city council, a body of
eight members elected by direct vote. There
is another legislative body known as the first
branch, but to it is given only the power of
appropriating moneys, and this is subject to
a municipal board of estimates.

The latter organization is an entirely new
feature in this city. The board is made up
of the mayor, the controller, the president of
the council, all of whom are elected by the
people; the city register, who is named in a
council caucus, and the city solicitor, who is
appointed by the mayor. As its name im-
plies, the board makes departmental ap-
propriations and fixes the tax rate. Its key-
stone may be amended by the council,
provided the amendment reduces the approp-
riation, but no additional sums can be in-
serted by the city fathers. In addition, no
expenditure exceeding \$2,000 can be made
without the board's sanction, and it this sum
is for a public improvement it must first pass
through a board of public improvements.

To the board of estimates is left almost en-
tirely the question of franchises, the council
having in regard to such rights only the
power of approval and veto. The present

board has inaugurated a system of annual
rentals to be paid, instead of a lump sum, by
corporations enjoying public rights. A strik-
ing example was furnished this week which
resulted in the present unique situation of a
municipality getting the better of a railroad.

In Baltimore the street railways are con-
trolled by the United Company. In the orig-
inal franchises of two of the lines are clauses
giving the city the right to purchase the roads
at the expiration of every fifty years. The
present company introduced in the council
ordinances which granted seven franchises to
construct switches connecting the tracks of
the various branches of the system. The
rights were to extend for a period of twenty-
five years and a lump sum of \$900 was offered
in payment for the privileges. The ordi-
nances which on the face appear extremely
simple would mean much money to the com-
pany and practically prevent future competi-
tion should franchises be given to others.
When the ordinances came to the board of
estimates it was at once decided to incorpo-
rate an annual rental instead of the lump
sum. In all \$1,550 was to be charged annually
for twenty-five years for the privileges for
which the company had offered \$900. In ad-
dition, the board incorporated in the fran-
chises clauses insuring a continuance of free
transfers, compelling the road to pave the
streets on which the new tracks were laid,
etc., and another amendment which made the
franchises revert to the city without cost
should it ever decide upon municipal own-
ership of the street railways. The result was
that the United Company at once had its or-
dinance withdrawn from the council.

A lower tax rate is another of the Mayor's
pet schemes. At his dictation the council has
reduced city salaries to an extent that caused
a clamor to arise from every ward in the city
against the administration, but which now
has almost died out, principally for the reason
that Mayor Hayes won his fight in the legis-
lative bodies of the city. This, the adminis-
tration states, is only a forerunner of what is
to follow, and the city will begin at once a
raising of the taxable basis. At present it is
ridiculously low, being but \$30,000,000,
while that of Boston, a city of approximately
the same size, is \$100,000,000.

A. W. HAWKS, JR.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Pará, Brazil, March 22, 1900.

Every four years the United States goes into
the political education business, which from
a foreign standpoint is the best of instruction
for the people, but at the same time it develops
a class of characters that has been our fate to
meet in South American countries.

These characters are generally specimens of
a community that have missed education and
success in life, having always industriously
avoided work or being employed, or connected
with any business house or manufactory, but
are noted for the grand muscular development
of their jaws in handling wind, and unques-
tioned ability to stand up against endless liba-
tions of bad whisky, and to wear out shoe
leather in corner pavement activity, patriotically
working his personal influence to align
the other man out of office for his friend to
go in.

Then this personal friend comes in on the
tide of a successful political campaign, and,
going to Washington to help his country's
foreign trade, immediately puts theory into
practice by using his "personal influence" to
place his impetuous worker into office as one
of Uncle Sam's commercial representatives to
develop trade and closer commercial relations
in South America, from where he secretly
hopes that he will never return.

Then with his carpet bag full of red neck-
ties and a particular brand of whisky, to be
taken as fever preventive, with his head well
muddled by his government instructions, and
with several bottled good-byes, he sails for a
South American country that he had never
heard of before and knows nothing whatever
of its history, language or commerce, but with
a faint, hazy idea that with the American flag
and his "personal influence" he can hold it
down.

Then he arrives on foreign soil and is ac-
credited by the government and round of
officials with all the pomp of surroundings.
Their natural politeness and picturesque lan-
guage are new to him, and he takes literally
their formal saying "everything is his."
Never in his life having received such atten-
tion, he takes personally what is meant for
our flag and feels flattered and pleased. He
informs them that he was the one selected out
of the many millions at home, and that he did
not care to take the post as he left such im-
portant interests behind, but the President of
his country asked him to take this, just to
oblige him, until he could be sent for to fill a
more important place elsewhere, but as he
liked the country and the people he thinks
that he will stay a considerable time with
them.

He does not know that this is the regular
thing with everyone that comes, and that he
is only a new clown in a circus more than a
hundred years old, and that they have by
heart what he will say, from their experience
with others.

Then with his assistant, who knows the
language and routine of office (called dry
nurses), in which he has been many years
picking up the crumbs, and who has nothing
to lose and all to gain, they talk the matter
over, in which helping American commerce

is the farthest from their thoughts, but simply to see how much there is in it.

Then he says: what am I here for? With his well developed faculty of wire-pulling he spreads his web with the spider and fly attachment, for any American that may come along and be foolish enough to think that Uncle Sam's coat of arms and flag are there in American interests.

Yes, it is there in the interests of one who by his spissional influence is running it as a commercial confidence bureau that could give the green-goods-game points, but it cannot be worked on any but his own countrymen. That is easy, as he has done it all his life.

So when it comes manufacturer, capitalist or concessionist, or some other poor devil who is trying to start a business in a foreign country, their capital is known to this confidence bureau, and plans are laid accordingly. If they do not pay the tribute to spissional influence they are condemned as no good and reported on accordingly, while some natives who can be heard by the government officers, act in the capacity of hand-cappers and put a series of irritating delays and blocks in the road of any American enterprise that is stubborn about paying a tribute into the confidence bureau.

In the meantime, grand reports are sent to Washington, full of glittering generalities, to be printed at the government expense, with nothing definite, except that there are grand chances for the investment of American capital, and that these people are waiting with open arms for the Americans to come in and develop their country. So the victims come floating into the confidence bureau, which does a good business, and spissional influence at home is satisfied. And so is everybody else, except the man who is the victim.

If the people of the United States think that Uncle Sam's commercial interests in these countries are run in the interest of commerce and trade, if they think that the American coat of arms and the American flag protects them commercially, they were never more mistaken in their lives, for the inside working is a hindrance and lackset to our foreign trade, to our commerce, to our good relations, to our self-respect, to our pioneers of trade and development.

Should there be sent an official to investigate, what good would it do? He is tarred with the same brush of spissional influence and would work neglected and with an injured air. He would feel that the high and noble posts of spissional influence had been attacked, and the affront must be punished, for our own safety. He would occupy his time in taking pleasant fever preventives, and being employed against spissional influence he wants nothing, knows nothing, looks for nothing, allows nothing that would prevent his making a clear report on the indignity that all office-holders had received by this daring spissional influence. Then, in Washington, they would say that the government was attacked, and that he is a very fine officer, sir, with strong spissional influence.

Thus runs this confidence bureau, floating above it the flag that we so proudly honor, sanctioning spissional influence against the interests of the great country it represents and against the poor devils of Americans in these countries, who would ask you to take it down, abolish the office, cut out the cancer of spissional influence and start over again.

If you cannot send us any other class of men, then send your women; they will be self-respecting, and you would gain more practical knowledge of these countries in one year than a life time of spissional influence. If you cannot spare them, then take your boys out of school and send them to us; they will act with honor and spirit, and care nothing for spissional influence. If you cannot send us anything but wire-pullers, abolish the

office, haul down the flag, take off the fetters and leave us free, but don't handicap us in our difficulties with foreign trade. You will have to depend more every year on making your business have its per cent. of foreign trade, which will balance over-production and financial depression, and we would ask you squarely:

Have the men you send us any experience in business whatever?

We would ask you frankly, what is their record?

We would ask you, would you employ them in your counting-houses, your factories, or your banking institutions?

We would ask you, why do you allow your government to send them out and damage your markets abroad, where men of the keenest business sense are needed?

We would ask you, do you invite them to your house and meet them socially?

We would ask you, if not, then why do you allow them to represent in a foreign country our honored flag?

We would ask you, does not your pride and patriotism extend beyond the door of your house?

We would ask, if you think that we, as a business nation, have run our foreign commercial interests on a business basis?

We would ask you, if the public press is not better for the complaints of American citizens abroad than being choked off by the waste basket of spissional influence in Washington?

We would ask, if this is not your own fault and can you not remedy it?

We know you can, and the great complicated machine of spissional influence is too well entrenched in Washington to be changed, but you can cut out the part that affects our future foreign business and trade, take it in hand, put it on a business basis, make the salary large enough to pay for men with good business records. The salary of a good man comes back a thousand times over. We have to ask in the language of the spoils politician, what are you there for? Is it not to make your names and your money. Then make it a business to guard your foreign interests, and we will be with you.

FREDERICK LESLIE ROCKWOOD.

A TARIFF war between Germany and the United States seems to be inevitable, and rapidly nearing, since the Reichstag, on Friday of last week, by 168 votes to 99, adopted clause 14 of the Most bill, containing prohibitive restrictions against the importation of American meat. We need not attempt to go into the merits of the disagreement; this country is more concerned with the question as to how we may be affected should the contest come off. The storm has been brewing some time, and the American government is not unprepared for it. An American correspondent, telegraphing as soon as the above information had got across the Atlantic, says:—In the impending war of tariffs with Germany the agricultural department has prepared a scheme of retaliation based upon two years' collection of data on German imports into the States. The inquiry by the agricultural department, if published, will affect German trade with other countries, as it covers an extensive series of analyses of German wines and beers, German colored woolen and cotton goods, and other articles in which dyeing materials are employed. Whether or not a reciprocity treaty with Germany be concluded, the results of the agricultural department's investigations may be published to the astonishment of other than the American public! If the government will become law, it will be followed by the immediate issuing of regulations excluding from the United States ports German wines, beers, stockings, and all colored woolen and cotton goods.—*Textile Mercury*, Mar. 17.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Santiago telegram of the 3rd says that a British military commission is purchasing a large number of horses in Chili for South Africa.

—The Chilean press is again meddling with foreign affairs and *La Ley* declares that it will be treason to Chili for the government to surrender Tacna and Arica to Peru.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine general staff is preparing estimates for an army of 45,000 men. Lunacy seems to be still generally prevalent in that fair country.

—A telegram of the 13th announces the death of D. Tomas Gonsensoro, the grand old man of Uruguay, who had reached the good old age of 99 years.

—The Buenos Aires press is now occupied with the controversy which has arisen between Drs. Melban and Nuno de Andrade. Our neighbors are trying to raise a dust by accusing the Brazilian authorities of concealing the mortality here from banbolic pest and yellow fever.

IT APPEARS that the number of newspapers now published in Great Britain is 2,473 (London 321, provincial 1,952). In addition to the newspapers, there are altogether 1,685 magazines and 684 quarterly reviews published in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SCHOOL.

S. PAULO.

The school will be removed on the 1st of March to No. 17, ALAMEDA DOS ANDRADAS, a house standing in its own spacious grounds, and which is being bought for the purpose.

There is excellent accommodation for a small number of boarders (boys), who will be placed under the care of a lady whose family lives in the school, and will also be under the direct supervision of the principal.

Copies of the new prospectus may be had of the principal.

Charles W. Armstrong

Alameda dos Andradas No. 17

S. PAULO.

TO LET.

In the best part of Senador Vergueira, a bedroom with bath, Apply Crasley & Co., Rua do Ombivel 31

TO BE LET

Well furnished English Residence for four or five months. Apply A. B. C.

Care Crasley & Co.

(1.)

36 Ombivel.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. Crasley & Co. 36, Rua do Ombivel, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23, Rua da Candelaria.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 3,005

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.



Note the Trade-mark.

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB

CRICKET FIXTURES FOR 1900

DATE.	VERSUS	WICKETS PLAYED	REMARKS
April 21 st 22	S. Vicente & José Menino Secretary's Team	Rest	
24	Old Fluminense	Rest	Club Ground
May 6	Mr. Kealman's XI	Mr. Richards' XI	
13	S. P. A. C.	S. A. C.	
20	Open		
24	L. & B. Bank, State (Past & Present)	S. P. A. C. & S. A. C.	São Paulo
27	Committee & Sub-Committees	Rest	Club Ground
June 3	S. P. A. C. 2nd XI	S. A. C. 2nd XI	São Paulo
10	Open		
14	S. P. A. C.	S. A. C.	São Paulo
17	Married	Single	Club Ground
24	São Paulo State XI	State of São Paulo	Rio
29 th 30 & July 1	S. P. A. C. 2nd XI	S. A. C. 2nd XI	
July 2	S. Vicente & José Menino	S. A. C.	Club Ground
14 15	Open		
22	Mr. Kealman's XI	Mr. Richards' XI	Club Ground
24	Committee & Sub-Committees	Rest	
Aug. 5	S. P. A. C. 2nd XI	S. A. C. 2nd XI	São Paulo
12	Athletic Sports	S. A. C.	Club Ground
15 th or 19	S. P. A. C.	Rest	São Paulo
20	Old Fluminense	State of São Paulo	São Paulo
Sept. 2	Open		
7 8 9	S. Vicente & José Menino	Rest	
16	S. P. A. C.	S. A. C.	
20 23	Married	Single	Club Ground
30	Secretary's Team	Treasurer's Team	
Oct. 12 th	Open		
14	L. & B. Bank, State (Past & Present)	S. P. A. C. & S. A. C.	Club Ground
24	Banks - Past & Present	S. A. C.	
Nov. 1 st 2 nd	S. P. A. C.	S. A. C.	São Paulo

* Holiday. The Committee will be pleased to receive challenges for the open dates.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain:

APR. 10.—President Steyn is reported to have declared to the Volksraad at Kromstad that the Boer delegates sent to Europe are empowered to treat for peace *ad referendum*. The attack on the British garrison at Wepener yesterday has resulted in heavy losses on both sides but is without definite result. The fighting has been renewed to-day with greater vigor than ever, the Boers being repulsed. A Bloemfontein telegram says that the Free State guide employed by Col. Broadwood has been shot for leading the British force into an ambush. Military honors were accorded at the burial of Col. Viljoens Maréchal. It is stated that the 8th division has been ordered to Kimberley. Another dispatch says this division will go to Springfield.

Telegrams from Ladysmith of the 8th state that the Boers are placing cannon on elevations commanding the British camp at Blanksburg. It is believed that an encounter may occur at any moment. A dispatch from Mafeking on the 27th ult. was repulsed. A Lourenço Marques telegram says that a fight occurred at Ruitersdorp on the 31st March between Col. Plummer and the Boers, the British losses being 11 killed, including 3 officers, 27 wounded, including 3 officers, and 1 missing. The cruiser "Niobe" with Boer prisoners has arrived at St. Helena. The military preparations of Russia are attracting much attention in England. It is said that 500,000 Russian troops are concentrated in the Caucasus, and that Turkey will be required to pay up her indemnity at once. Advice from Accra, on the Gold Coast, states that the British resident at Koomassie, with his wife and 15 British families and various British subjects, taken refuge in the fort, to escape the fury of the Ashante rebels.

APR. 11.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that the Wepener garrison under Gen. Brabant is finding no difficulty in repelling the attacks of the Boers. The war office is advised that a Boer commando is encamped near Alwal North. A telegram from Bloemfontein says that Gen. Gatacre has been substituted in the command of the 3rd division and is returning to England. Gen. Pole Carew has been put in command of the division. In the fight at Wepener on the 9th the British losses were 11 killed and 41 wounded, according to the list posted at the war office. A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. De Wet and a victory at Meerksfontein on the 7th inst., the British losses being 600 killed and wounded and 600 prisoners. (Round numbers are always suspicious.) The *Daily Telegraph* says this evidently refers to the fight at Rietbosch on April 4th, where the British losses aggregated 636 men. The war office denies that any fight has occurred at Meerksfontein. Lord Roberts' line of communications south of Bloemfontein is guarded by 15,000 men. A *Times* dispatch says that Gen. Methuen is approaching Boshof. From Dewetsdorp it is reported that Col. Bullen Powell had been killed. The report lacks confirmation. Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation threatening the rigorous execution of martial law in the northern districts of Cape Colony against all who assist the enemy. Telegrams from Ladysmith announce that the Boers had attacked the right flank of General Buller's army at Blanksburg with artillery fire, but had been defeated by the British guns. The British losses were 4 killed and 8 wounded. A Leonie telegram from Accra says that the governor's pacific attempt to overcome the Ashante insurrection has failed.

APR. 12.—A telegram from Alwal North says the Boers have suffered considerable losses in their attack on Wepener. A Pretoria dispatch says the fighting continues and is favorable to the Boers. About 5,000 British are shut up in the town. A Lourenço Marques dispatch says that 35,000 Boers are concentrated between Kromstad and Winkling, with 90 cannon. The *Times* is informed that Wepener is deluged by 500 British, who are of the best men in service, and that they have successfully repelled all attacks on them. A Lourenço Marques dispatch says that President Kruger will personally distribute bayonets to the Transvaal Boers, who have thus far fought without them. An Alwal North telegram of the 11th says the British command the Sundays-river bridge, and that the Boers are entrenched on the opposite side awaiting an attack, which may occur at any moment. Another telegram says the Boers have reappeared at Blanksburg and have retired after cannonading the British position for two hours. The Boers are reported to have recaptured Smithfield, south of Bloemfontein. A telegram from Bloemfontein says the Boers are fortifying east of Brabant. It is stated that the Transvaal has protested against the passage of British troops across Portuguese territory. The Queen has sent a message of felicitations to the naval brigade, just arrived in England, which took so gallant a part in the defence of Ladysmith. In view of the bad-military situation in Siamtown, the remaining Boer prisoners are to be sent to St. Helena. The Ashantes continue to resist the British forces at Koomassie. Four officers and 40 native soldiers (Hossas) have been killed by them.

APR. 13.—No confirmation has been received in London that Russia intends to protest against the breach of neutrality committed by Portugal. It is believed that Russia will follow the lead of France. The European

press, principally in France, Germany and Russia, are of the opinion that intervention in the Anglo-Boer war, ought to be initiated by the United States. (In heaven's name, why? Is it a cat's paw they would make of Uncle Sam? He has not a particle of material interest in the matter. He has no territory in Africa, and his commercial interests will not be affected in the least by this war. Besides, he has scolded his hands in the extreme East, and is not hunting for more trouble just now.) A telegram from Bloemfontein says the Boers have suffered great losses at Wepener and have abandoned the place. Advice from Alwal North, said to be from Boer sources (which, of course, no one believes), says that on the 10th at Wepener the British dismantled 4 Boer guns, captured one, killed four commandos and captured various Boer prisoners. Lord Roberts announces the death of the Dutch attaché, Capt. Nix, wounded at Saniatop (the battle in which Col. Broadwood suffered so severely). Secretary Hay denies that Capt. Reichman took part in the battle of Saniatop. A Pretoria telegram says a new foreign legion has been organized there and has left for the front. The London press says the Transvaal protest will not change Portugal's action. It is said Lord Roberts will remain another week at Bloemfontein, and that Gen. Kitchener is organizing an expedition to relieve Wepener.

APR. 14.—Gen. White has arrived in London and was received with great popular manifestations. A report is current that Gen. Gatacre, who has been substituted by Gen. Gatacre, will be subjected to court martial on his return home for the defeat of the British force at Rietbosch. The Boers have abandoned the attack on Wepener, having lost four guns and various prisoners. A *Times* correspondent says, however, (according to the *Pitt*) that the British neither captured nor destroyed any Boer guns. Lord Roberts is hastening preparations for his advance, which, it is said, will begin on the arrival of the 8th division. Gen. Kitchener has been charged with the protection of the line of communications between Bloemfontein and the southern frontier of the Free State. A report is current in Kimberley that Gen. Douglas had defeated the Boers on the 11th at Zwartkops. On the 13th the Boers bombarded the British trenches between Warrenton and Forteen Streams, but without causing any damage. In spite of the protest of the Boer republics the British forces have been landed at Bira. A Cape-town dispatch says the attitude of the Dutch farmers in the southwest districts of Cape Colony is causing serious apprehensions.

APR. 15.—It is stated that Lord Roberts has sent a protest to President Kruger against the treatment received by colonial prisoners. It is announced that General Brabant has marched to the relief of Wepener, where the British losses up to Friday last had been 18 killed and 132 wounded. A Bloemfontein telegram of yesterday states that a patrol of the Royal Irish had been captured, of which patrol Lord Rossie formed part. The transport "Lake Erie" has left Cape-town for St. Helena with 500 prisoners. At St. Helena Col. Schell tried to escape by jumping into the sea and swimming to a Dutch frigate nearby. The governor threatened to shoot him if he again tried to escape. (This may be doubted, as it is a criminal offence for a prisoner to escape, it is not a crime for a prisoner to shoot a man for this, and no one would protest more quickly against it than Great Britain.) Telegrams from Accra state that the disorders at Koomassie continue, and 50 volunteers have been sent there to repress disturbances. Other tribes are said to be joining the rebels. It is said that the Dutch merchants of Cape-town, irritated by the abnormal situation, are entering into combinations prejudicial to British commercial interests.

APR. 16.—It is reported that the Boers at Blanksburg are retreating to the Biggarsburg. On Saturday they destroyed three rail engines. Nine governments of those who signed the Hague convention, are withholding negotiations for the termination of the Anglo-Boer conflict. In the Free State, press correspondents state that the Boers are disposed to retire to the north, having failed to cut Lord Roberts' communications. On the contrary, a Bloemfontein telegram says a Boer train of 60 wagons was seen moving south toward Wepener. The correspondents report, however, that President Kruger is disposed to withdraw the Transvaal forces to the frontier and leave the Free State to resist the advance of Lord Roberts (which is highly improbable). A Kimberley dispatch reports the capture of Mr. Frank Smith, a diamond mine owner, between Barkly West and Warrenton. A Cape-town telegram reports that the Boers have surrounded the Boers at Wepener. The British consul at Lourenço Marques has had two Maxim guns seized at that place. Telegrams from Mafeking announce that Col. Bullen Powell is gravely ill.

France.

APR. 11.—A spy was captured in Paris to-day, supposed to be in the service of Germany. M. Waldeck-Rousseau declared in the chamber to-day that the Paris exposition signifies the re-establishment of a moral peace (2) in France. In reply to an interpellation on the action of Portugal in granting permission for British troops to cross Portuguese territory, M. Delcassé said that France is not charged with guaranteeing the neutrality of other nations in the Anglo-Boer war.

APR. 14.—The formal opening of the Paris exposition took place at 2 p. m. in the grand hall of the machinery building. President

Loubet and M. Millerand, minister of commerce, industry, post-offices and telegraphs, delivering the opening addresses. Many sections of the exposition are still unfinished.

APR. 15.—It is estimated that four millions of foreigners will visit Paris during the exposition, of which 300,000 Americans. On his return to the Elysée, President Loubet was received along the route with cheers for the Boers. Similar cheers were given in front of the British embassy.

APR. 16.—Felicitations were sent from the Berlin commercial association to the Paris chamber of commerce.

United States.

APR. 10.—At the meeting in Washington convoked by Mr. Davis, disorders occurred through interruptions by persons hostile to the Boers. President McKinley has ratified the convention adopted at the Hague peace conference. The birthday anniversary of King Christian of Denmark was celebrated with exceptional enthusiasm at St. Thomas, where the people proclaimed their loyalty to the Danish crown and protested against the sale of the island to the United States.

APR. 11.—Admiral Dewey denies that he has withdrawn as a candidate for the presidency. The cruiser "Bennington" has been ordered to Chinese waters.

APR. 15.—President McKinley sent a congratulatory telegram to President Loubet on the occasion of opening the Paris exposition. The Mexican and other American ministers met at Washington to deliberate upon a programme for the next Pan-American congress.

APR. 16.—The mayor of Chicago having sent an invitation to the Spanish minister to attend the first anniversary celebration in that city of the capture of Manila, the latter sent out indignantly, repudiating the invitation. The mayor excused himself by explaining that the invitation must have been thoughtlessly sent by the clerks charged with the issue of invitations.

Germany.

APR. 10.—Great preparations are being made in Berlin for the celebration of the majority (16 years) of the Crown Prince in May. It is expected that the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the prince of Naples will be present. The Emperor William has refused to sign the sentence of the Prince of Arsenberg, condemned to two years imprisonment for killing a native of Dintzburgh, because he considers the punishment too light.

Spain.

APR. 10.—The fortification of the Canary Islands is about to be initiated.

APR. 11.—The Queen Regent signed yesterday the treaty with Argentina respecting literary property. The governor-general of the Canary Islands has resigned.

Belgium.

APR. 10.—The explorer Lemaitre, who has spent two years in Congo-land, reports the discovery of gold mines in the Marungu district.

APR. 12.—Dr. Leyds has left Brussels for Milan to meet the Boer delegation, which recently landed at Naples.

Italy.

APR. 10.—The *Messaggero* predicts that Italy will be plunged into a commercial war in 1904, after the expiration of the treaties with Germany, Austria and Serbia, and a new alliance with France and Spain, in which Italy will be excluded.

APR. 13.—De Leyds has arrived at Milan, where he met the famous old attorney, in interview with the Boer delegates. They have no pre-arranged programme, but will be governed by circumstances. A Natal telegram says an attempt has been made to derail a train carrying the British princes. Several arrests have been made.

Miscellaneous.

APR. 11.—A Greek torpedo boat moored near the Piræus fired a shot at this morning, causing the death of the commandant and several sailors. At Bangkok, Siam, the director of railways and his wife have died with cholera.

APR. 12.—A Yokohama telegram says that Russia has again asked for a concession of territory at Masampo. It is reported from Stockholm that Russia, France and Holland have signed a collective protest against the British troops crossing Portuguese territory into Rhodesia.

APR. 13.—A native mob at Bombay attacked the isolated sanitary camp outside the city, where all pest cases are sent, and had to be driven off by the troops. Ten natives were killed and many wounded. At Constantinople many arrests are being made, and Tewfik Bey has been banished.

APR. 16.—Minister of Finance Witte denies the report that Russia will intervene in the Anglo-Boer war. A Bombay telegram says that in spite of the concessions made, disorders continue over the sanitary camp at Cuthbert. Reinforcements of police have been sent to the place.

Up to the latter part of January the British government chartered in connection with the war in South Africa were 222 vessels of a total tonnage of, in round numbers, 2,000,000 gross tons.

THE STREET organ-grinders of Belgium have, it is gravely declared, been compelled by a recent decree to play every morning before a police magistrate who must be satisfied that their instruments are in tune.

OUR FRIEND THE ENEMY

Moder Day, Dec. 18

The man of us all who knows the foe best is Padre Robertson, chaplain of the Highland Brigade, mess-fellow with the late most valiant Wanchope, man among men and man of God.

Towards the close of each battle, before the Boers have done killing us and before we have stopped firing at nothing all day long, Padre Robertson mounts a horse and rides over to the enemy's lines to ask permission to gather in our dead and wounded.

"I knew they wouldn't harm me," he said to me once, "because they could see by my riding right up to their front that I was either a minister or a madman."

Al! but there's good stuff in our padres! Think of the behaviour of the one called Hill at Belmont. The Grenadiers were still scaling the steep and rocky knige like flies, and the leaden ropes of bullets were still whistling down from the Boer eyries as the wind of a gale sweeps the deck and rigging of a ship. But Padre Hill was there, moving from man to man, lifting a head here and giving water there, and, once, actually standing up book in hand reading the sacrament for the dying.

"Go back, padre, go back," said an officer. "You said he, 'I'm in my right place here.'"

But, as I was about to say, Padre Robertson would over to the Boer lines on either three or four days after the battle of Magersfontein, and got to know more about the enemy in action than any man I have yet seen. He tells me that there are Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen among them, as well as the mercenary Germans and Scandinavians, who are serving for a gold Kruger a day—which is to say, pound sterling Dutch. He found ministers among them of the Reformed Presbyterian (or Dutch Reformed) faith, who got their past training in Scotland. Everybody was courteous to our padre, and he found many well-dressed men of polished manners among them, men of the better class. Some tried to argue, saying that the war was being waged for the sake of a few capitalists and mining speculators, but our padre would not argue.

"I am neither a politician nor a soldier," said he.

They manifested all the ambulance men and stretcher-bearers who were obliged to go within 500 yards of their trenches, and led them hither and thither to gather the dead, but they did not blindfold the padre. Nor did they put him under oath as to what he might tell or hide. One day they said that if he would give his word to bring back a list of the Boers taken by us they would furnish such a list of the English whom they held.

He carried out his promise, and perceived that they have a nearly perfect identification department and system of tracing all who are in their army, no matter what happens to them; this being a department not possessed by every other army in the world, to put the case so as not to offend any one in particular. It has been told how when this humane work was going on, on the morning after the day of battle, our big men got burst out and flung a little shell over into the enemy's lines. The Boers were surprised and nonplussed, a that, but the padre assured them it was all a mistake, and continued back to his own lines to live the firing stopped.

"You'll come," I heard a Boer officer of high rank, say, "you keep going over to them after night."

"No fear of that," said the padre, "but I'm bound to say they've been very courteous and good and kind to me, and very helpful as well."

From an ambulance man I heard an anecdote of quite a different kind. The Boers rode out to him and chatted with him as he did his work.

"Have a cup of water in your bottle?" they asked, adding, "we are very thirsty."

The padre said he had water in one bottle and whisky in another.

"All right," said the Boer, "and water," said he, "if you'll say 'God bless the Queen.'"

"We've no objection," one Boer replied; "we're not fighting against the Queen. Let's have the whisky."

I talked to several of our men during the days when we were taking in our dead and wounded, and heard much about the Boers. Not one had been seen to wear a uniform. They were clad precisely as so many men would be if gathered up in city streets and country roads. After they left the trenches it was seen that every man had a horse, that nearly all the horses were very good ones, and that the Boers were men like themselves, so graceful and easy-like, as one man put it.

When we got to the point where we can write and speak of the Boer's defects as freely as we can tell the world the worst news of ourselves, I shall tell the other side of the story of the Boer upon the battlefield. For there is another side to the matter how 'guile and help' and 'cunning' they have been to brave Padre Robertson.

JULIAN RALPH.

—The U. S. S. "Wilmington" has arrived here from Buenos Aires. If given free pratique, she would be spending on shore daily from \$400 to \$500 in provisions and liberty money. Instead of that, she has been chipped into an entirely senseless, unjustifiable, useless and irritating quarantine for ten days, and the port loses some \$500. This is one example out of hundreds of the manner in which money is kept out of the port by these quarantines. Is it surprising that the port is in a state of decay? It is being done to death by quarantines which are worse than any actual plague. —*Montevideo Times*, April 6.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 17th, 1900.

THE letter which we publish in another column in regard to consular officials who misrepresent the country which employs them, is no more than a repetition of complaints made for many years. The writer is a keen business man who has visited every country in South America in the interests of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the United States, and it must be admitted that he knows exactly what he is talking about. He has come in contact with American consular officials in every port visited, and when he complains of their character and methods, he speaks with unquestioned authority. It must not be supposed that he includes every consular official in this complaint, for a large percentage of American consuls, especially in the more important consulates, are good and competent men. The one complaint that is to be made in regard to these better officials is that they are not retained in office. Just as soon as they become thoroughly familiar with their duties and are able to render efficient assistance to American commercial interests, the administration at home is changed, and new, untrained men are appointed. For a sensible people, this is about as foolish and mischievous a practice as could be invented. The commercial house which called in its travellers every year, and substituted them with greenhorns, would be no more ridiculous and unbusinesslike than is the United States in changing its consular officials every four years and in selecting men for such positions who are totally ignorant of the duties they have to perform. As for the character of many of these officials, the least that can be said is that they are a disgrace to the country they represent. If the people of the United States wish to be honored and respected abroad, they must be careful to select men to represent them who will command respect and esteem. Too often has it occurred that their representatives are confirmed drunkards, gamblers, unscrupulous speculators, boorish politicians, and all that—and too often have these badly-chosen officials put their own countrymen to shame and covered themselves with ridicule. It may be that other countries are also mis-represented in the same way at times, but with that we have nothing to do. The power and influence of the United States rest upon its educated classes, its industrial energy, its commercial acuteness, its moral strength—and these are the qualities of character which should be found in every representative abroad. It is a mistake to have the country's vices represented in foreign lands, rather than its virtues. As several earnest members of congress at Washington are now urging the adoption of a bill regulating the consular service and bringing it under civil service rules, we trust that the evils so frequently condemned by travellers and business men will soon disappear. When the con-

sular service affords a career, when young men may be educated for it and know that promotion awaits them as a reward for intelligent and efficient service, then there will be no lack of good men to represent their country and to transact its business in a proper manner. It may be that we shall get no better officials than many of the untrained men now sent out every four years to the more important consulates, conspicuous among whom are those who have been stationed at this port, but we shall avoid the grotesque specimens who have been sent to many of the smaller consulates, and the scandals which they have brought upon the consular service.

THAT much-discussed idea of a *grande naturalização*, as the Portuguese idiom has it, is again in the front in Argentina. The grande way to accomplish this grande object is not to be such a grande fool. Just make the country fit for a quiet, law-abiding man to live in, with adequate protection for life and property, light taxation, liberal education, and all that, and the foreigner will come in fast enough, without any urging. But he won't give a straw for naturalization in a country where the conditions of life are so unfavorable that his one dream, by day and night, is to get out of it.

WE ARE glad to see that the federal government does not approve the scandalous offer of money to the Acre adventurer Gálvez, and that the minister of interior has asked for explanations from the state government of Amazonas. More than that, the federal commandant of the flotilla sent to subdue the piratical gang on the Rio Acre, who permitted the Amazonas to delegate to interfere and make the offer, has been recalled. All this is right and proper, and we trust the federal government will not only repudiate the transaction, but will now have the whole affair thoroughly investigated and the guilty parties punished. There are reasons for believing that the politicians of Manaus are very largely responsible for the so-called Acre revolution, that Gálvez was only a tool for the execution of their mercenary schemes, and that their offer of money when Gálvez surrendered was merely to protect themselves against disclosures.

WE ARE glad to record the belief of President Loubet, expressed at the opening of the Paris exposition, that what a twentieth century should have more fraternity and less misery. These amiable expressions are eminently pleasing, even if they are not altogether satisfying, for no one believes in them. The Czar, the Kaiser, the Sultan, the emperors, kings, queens, presidents, *et id genus omne* all want peace and concord, and to get it they are preparing to fight everything in sight. The wall has never been so heavily armed as it is now, nor the greed of territory and power so great, and yet no one talks of anything but peace. They are taxing the farmer and artisan and merchant into a state of poverty to support their armies and fleets, and it is idle to maintain peace. They are imposing tariff restrictions upon each other's trade, and are threatening each other with commercial reprisals, and at the same time they are passing each other's hands and exchanging sweet platitudes about fraternity and progress. And they even get together to draft laws to govern international arbitration which not one of them will accept when he really wants to fight. We shall rest our hope, with President Loubet, that the twentieth century will have more fraternity and less misery, but we shall go no step further and ask those who run make the hope a reality in call off the dogs of war and let us see what peace can do toward promoting fraternity and reducing misery. The great powers who are amusing themselves by making war on the weak, in the interests of civilization and progress, can not be said to be doing much toward promoting fraternity among men, unless we are to believe that extermination is necessary in preparing the way for fraternization. The lion and the lamb are to be down together, the lamb inside the lion.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

Day after to-morrow the shareholders of the Banco da Republica will hold an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of being informed of the bank's recent transaction with the government and for taking action on proposed alterations in its statutes.

In the last three months considerable changes have been made in the bank's affairs. In its assets and liabilities there has been a net reduction of \$8,931,366.85 each. On the 31st of December, 1899, the bank owed the government the following sums:

Bonus account.....	80,000,000\$00
General debt (agreement of 1897).....	68,900,036\$323
Account current.....	22,250,185\$482

Total..... 171,150,221\$807

The second of these items the bank reduced to 66,080,579\$594 by transferring to the government real estate valued at 2,819,456\$731. In a subsequent transaction, which has excited much discussion, it cancelled the first item and the balance of the second item, amounting to the total of 146,080,579\$594, by agreeing to pay 25,000,000\$ in cash and the same sum in four notes of 6,250,000\$ each. The payment

of the 25,000,000\$ in so-called cash consisted in opening an account to the credit of the national treasury called the redemption account. The notes, we presume, will be paid at maturity in the same way.

But the bank in this transaction not only cancelled the first item, but also reduced the transfer of the Banco Hypothecario's debt of 39,853,218\$182 to the government. This debt the Banco Hypothecario has since redeemed by paying the sum of 3,500,000\$ to the Banco da Republica. By excess of withdrawals over deposits the government's balance on account current at the bank had been reduced on the 31st ult. to 11,787,814\$612. Thus by an actual cash outlay of 7,923,370\$110 and by the transfer of real estate appraised at 2,819,456\$731, a sum which doubtless considerably exceeds its market value the bank has reduced its liabilities to the government from 171,150,221\$807 to 61,787,814\$612. If we estimate the market value of that real estate at half its appraised value, it appears that the bank's net profit in these transactions with the government was 100,070,163\$747. This is a result of which the shareholders certainly have no cause to complain; but with taxpayers it is, as Mr. Kipling says, another story. Their loss is of course equal to the bank's net profit. They also lose the net profit of the Banco Hypothecario, which is 35,353,218\$182, making a total loss of 35,423,417\$829 which, through the fault of the minister of finance and his predecessors, they have sustained in these transactions with two solvent banks.

In addition to the reduction of 109,392,406\$755 in its liabilities to the government the bank made the following reductions in other liabilities:

Deposits.....	5,723,731\$858
Unpaid dividends.....	2,915,196\$600
Summary accounts.....	1,276,262\$172
Other items.....	365,287\$905

Total..... 10,278,477\$925

Adding this sum to 109,392,406\$755, we have a total gross reduction of 119,670,883\$680 in the bank's liabilities. But in certain liabilities there was an aggregate increase of 2,057,388\$309 and in the last balance sheet there occurred the new item of 27,821,099\$87 for general accounts current, making a total increase of 30,739,518\$495. Deducting this sum from the gross amount of reductions, we have 88,931,366\$85, which is, as we have said, the amount of the net reduction made by the bank in its liabilities during the quarter ended on the 31st ult.

The following is a statement of the reductions made in the bank's assets:

Public funds.....	7,400,581\$146
Debitments and shares of banks and companies.....	10,203,099\$080
Accounts in liquidation.....	4,624,996\$735
Guaranteed accounts current.....	47,876,471\$555
Real estate.....	2,819,456\$731
Summary accounts of the national treasury.....	18,820,239\$533
Cash.....	7,357,126\$530
Other items.....	5,776,281\$664

Total..... 101,878,252\$777

Thus the reduction of 18,820,239\$533 was made in summary accounts of the national treasury is not apparent, since during the last quarter the public revenue receipts have been very light. We suspect, however, that the government is again issuing treasury bills and is still delaying the payment of current expenses.

In certain assets of the bank there was an aggregate increase of 15,916,886\$92. Deducting this sum from the gross amount of reductions, we have 88,931,366\$82, which is, as we have said, the amount of the net reduction in the bank's assets during the quarter ended on the 31st ult.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC (MANSON) HOUSE FUND.

STATE OF S. PAULO (BRAZIL).

Subscriptions in aid of above Fund are invited, and will be gratefully received by: S. Paulo.—P. W. Mark, Esq., H. B. M. Consul.—P. C. P. Lupton, Esq., Vice-Consul. William Speers, Esq., São Paulo Railway.—Dr. W. Lounsbury, 47, Rua São Bento, and at the branches of all the English Banks.

The proceeds will be equally applied to: a) Fund for widows, orphans, and other dependents of British soldiers and sailors killed in the Transvaal war.

b) Fund for British soldiers and sailors disabled in the Transvaal war (for their help if after they leave the service).

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Ladies List.

100\$ each.—H. Speers, E. A. Estill, M. W. Mitchell, Dorothy M. Strain, Matron and Nurses of Hospital Samaritano, Emma Nathmann, Margaret Buchanan, Matron and Nurses of Hospital Isolamento; total 800\$.

50\$ each.—Mrs. Florde, Ellen Gray, Alice W. Gray, Anne Burton, L. Schumann, Hannah Jeffery, Margaret Gray; total 350\$.

30\$ each.—M. A. Tankins, Olga B. Heine, Marion Forcise, Alice F. Wilson, Agnes Brown; total 150\$.

25\$ each.—I. Carrington Hall, Jennie Carrington, Ails Lockley, Beatrice Wyard, Marion Battlett, Alice Smith, E. Harrison; total 175\$.

20\$ each.—Miss Holland, Elizabeth Morse, Mrs. Broad, L. Baggott, Lizzie Perkins, E. Gray, Nanny Heine, Eunice S. Hillman, Georgie Strachan Rego Freitas, Mrs. Holland, Mary Keimath, K. Harrison, N. Harrison, Lillie MacNeil; total 280\$.

15\$ each.—A. Wilson, L. Naylor; total 30\$. 10\$ each.—M. Briggs, S. Baratt, Edith White, M. Gromett, Mrs. Campbell, Lizzie Campbell, Mary Williamson, Dorothy Harrison; total 180\$.

8\$ each.—Janet Bell; total 8\$.

5\$ each.—Mary Collopy, H. P. Currie, H. Harrison; total 15\$. Grand total 1,888\$.

Gentlemen's List.

50\$ each.—P. C. P. Lupton, W. Lounsbury, William Speers, Henry White; total 3,413\$420.

300\$ each.—Francis W. Mark, Rev. O'Donnell & Co., A. J. Crammick, Anonymous (R); total 2,000\$.

250\$ each.—James Florde, B. Runkiewicz, A. Pinto Mendes, William Spier, P. I. Speers; total 1,250\$.

225\$ each.—Offerory St. Paul's Church, Feb. 18th; total 225\$500.

220\$ each.—A. Reeve, Ernesto Malitsch; total 440\$.

200\$ each.—Um Braziliro amigo de Inglaterra, F. H. Christy, Charles H. Driver, E. J. McDonald, Lounsbury & Brazilian Bank (Cher), Um Braziliro amigo (F), Anonymous (C. H. D.); total 1,400\$.

150\$ each.—Ganga A. Smith, F. S. Speers, Joseph Kirk, J. K. Biddows, J. W. Florde, Thos. P. Speers, Herbert Speers; total 1,050\$.

125\$ each.—Francis Strawn; total 125\$.

120\$ each.—A. Pries, Stambolos; total 240\$.

100\$ each.—Edward G. Knight, Cecil R. Hillman, Francis R. Hill, Frank Stewart, John Buller, C. Brolowski, S. Fraise, Henrique Reeves, A. Willmer, H. E. E. E. Wright, Geo. D. Ridd, R. Gray, J. H. Wood, W. Dowles, John Bomeley, St. Halford, Fred Jacques, Jos. H. Jacques, J. H. Smae, William Crichton, Alfred Speers, Frank Goodier, Wm. Turk, A. J. B. Shaw, Dr. Alfred Ellis, John Harrison, Charles C. Tankins, Wm. J. Shelton, Hampshire & Co.; total 3,000\$.

60\$ each.—J. Finlayson, Herbert E. Bott; total 120\$.

50\$ each.—F. C. Florde, R. J. Florde, R. Schumacher, D. Gillingham, J. M. Stuart, J. G. S. MacIntyre, E. S. Dunfield, S. J. Ashkan, H. Hauer, H. Bernard, M. Hume, A. Foot, Jas. Cole, J. Crowther, Smith, E. W. Wyard, Alf. Skerry, Pedro de Souza, D. B. Muir, Rohit, C. Lindsey, L. L. Haselden, H. W. Stacey, G. H. Winram, Alex. McKenzie, Edwin Halford, Walter Brink, Ben Ward, Herbert Snipe, John Buller, Wm. Wilkinson, Thomas Broadbent, Joe Peel, Thos. Rydings, J. B. Scorrar, J. K. Nipper, S. Boyes, P. Neumann, Arthur J. Hunter, H. C. Schumann, James W. Gray, Wm. B. Browne, Philip Hummard, E. J. Halloway, George Wilmut, Eric Wishart, Christopher Davidson, Wm. Harding, A. D. Smith, Chas. W. Mitchell, R. Crough, Henry Broad; total 2,500\$.

45\$ each.—Felix Guitierrez, 25.1.7.13; total 45\$.

35\$ each.—W. L. Hunt, A telegram from the Transvaal; total 80\$.

35\$ each.—James Mitchell; total 35\$.

30\$ each.—M. Thomson, Walter C. High, William H. Booth, H. B. M. Johns, Curvis, T. Halbs, Philip H. D. Davis, Juvenal Alves Lima, James Duncan, Charles Hill, Alexander Fraser, J. J. Blouclay, A. Shelders, D. MacNicol, Chas. P. Gibson, H. R. Pennington, J. Skerry, C. K. J. Burrows, W. Holloway; total 570\$.

25\$ each.—J. S. Webster, O. Sp., John Barton, Edwin Collier, C. P. Tankins, R. Balli Colla Marini, S. Fassel, John J. Wilson, E. Bartlett, P. W. Crowe; total 250\$.

20\$ each.—A. N. Crompton, Albert Hoide, W. Squires, Ed. Varela, C. W. Cuckell, Geo. R. Smith, A. L. Buller, Tito Grandi, S. Harrison, Wm. Holdship, Adam Gray, Hubert D. Wende, Thomas A. Scott, Frederick A. Fuller, Henry Porokke, H. West, Alexander Sim, James Fernie, Robert G. Sim, A. Scotchman, Edw. Mitchell, E. T. Bown, M. King, J. Allan Kerr, J. A. Day, John J. Wilson, C. A. Fitzner, J. Hume, Charles A. Forbes, A. R. Z. Wright, J. C. de Oliver, C. Vasquez, E. H. Hume, H. S. Kirkman, B. Mesheely, H. W. Jones, A. A. de Souza, Grant Dufresne, Wm. H. Ordeade, J. Blacklock, M. Copenaghen, George Craig, H. M. Dale, P. D. Mens, C. Riley, R. V. Monte, Geo. Fleming, J. H. Lowe, John Wyard, Thos. Funnell, Wm. Holland, Geo. H. Dronsfield, James H. Hunter, S. O. Gordon, J. E. Green, Arthur Stuart, G. Raggott, Leslie Greenlands, A. L. Makepeace, Allan J. D. Cuckell, W. F. Rile, J. Skerry, Wm. Broadbent, W. Smith Wilson; total 1,260\$.

15\$ each.—F. W. P. Alexander Round, A. Norman, William Wright; total 60\$.

10\$ each.—A friend, James P. Walter, William A. Holland, W. Holland, George Holland, F. Jones, Edward Hutchison, John Norman, William Knox, Samuel Mitchell, Thomas Gould, Ernest Gould, Charles Child, tenfold, Edwin Benson, Robert J. Paton, William Blyth, J. W. Sollow, J. Jennings, D. S. Nelson, N. T. Conpar, G. W. Tebyriga, C. W. Miller, C. Hay, Ant. Vasquez, T. Davis, V. A. Harris, J. H. Chalk, J. W. Taylor, Percival Ould, Francis G. H. Holl, W. Mansell, Albert Kenworthy.

10\$ each.—Charles Armstrong, Joseph W. Lee, H. W. Fry, J. Hongh, M. Joyce, G. Breal, George L. Rowlands, William Buller, P. E. Corbett, W. H. Cuckell, Noel Peyronot, John Remondin, Thomas Neale, James Holland, Thomas Prescott, Fred Pegler, D. Campbell, Frederick Richardson, Alfred Dainton, W. J. Thomas, W. Bissam, I. Isaac, James Butler, James C. Raggott, O. Evans, C. W. Miller; total 590\$.

5\$ each.—H. Mack, O. Drake, F. W. Temple, P. S. Cerisoua, Alfred Gould, Thomas Pudey, Joseph Gould, W. Macdonald, W. Coleman, G. Limbert, G. Houck; total 55\$.

REMITTED TO LORD MAYOR, LONDON:

10/12/99	£ 300. a 7 1/32 ex	10,239,900
15/1/00	280. a 7 7/8	8,533,210
6/4/00	56. a 8 5/32	1,647,870

£ 636.	R.	20,121,820
Advertisements		173,800

R. 20,595,820

São Paulo, 10th April, 1900.

P. C. P. LUTON.
WILLIAM LONDON STRAIN.
WILLIAM SPIERS.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Cases of yellow fever have appeared at Arelia, in the state of São Paulo.

Counterfeit notes of 500\$, 100\$ and 20\$ are still appearing at various points in the state of Minas Geraes.

An opera company, subsidized by the state governments of Pará and Amazonas arrived at Pará on the 14th inst.

During the first three months of this year yellow fever caused the death of 817 persons in the town of Sorocaba, S. Paulo.

Her Majesty's government has appointed Dr. John Spens British vice-consul for the state of Minas Geraes, with residence at Morro Velho.

People from the interior districts of Ceará are flocking into Fortaleza to escape the terrors of the threatened *secca*. It is said that famine is already felt in some districts.

A S. Paulo telegram reports the arrest of a planter for opposing the seizure of his plantation debt. If taxes are not reduced, many similar cases, we fear, will be repeated.

There was a gubernatorial election in Ceará on the 11th. The opposition abstained from voting, as usual, and put in a protest, which constitutes the customary moral victory.

Detachments of the 35th battalion were distributed throughout the state of Rio de Janeiro, at various points on the Leopoldina railway, last week to prevent further disturbances.

Another newspaper office has been attacked. In this instance the attack was made at Mandos on the office of the *Commercio do Amazonas*, which inconsequence has been obliged to suspend publication.

From 1st July 1899 to 31st March 1900, the movement at the São Paulo foundling's asylum (*casa dos expostos*) was as follows:—Inmates 1st July 304, entries 69, taken out 24, died 29, remaining 31 March 320.

The continued heat and drought in Ceará is causing much disquiet among the people, who fear another *secca*. They are emigrating to Amazonas by hundreds. In a brief time no one will be left in the state but the politicians.

The proprietors of two plantations at Monte Alto, São Paulo, have recently resisted the execution of mortgage foreclosures by the court. It was necessary to send a police force from the capital to enforce the seizure of the properties.

In 1898 river navigation in S. Paulo was reduced from 776 to 574 kilometres in consequence of the withdrawal of the steamers navigating the rivers Una, Jacundina and Janguia. Last year there was no improvement in this respect.

In S. Paulo the tribunal of justice has decided by a vote of 5 to 4 against Dr. Eduardo Prado's claim for compensation for the wrecking of the printing office of the *Commercio de S. Paulo*. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

The telegraph editors of one of our provincial exchanges in repeating the dispatch about the escape of 32 Bore prisoners from Simonsdown, says that the place is a station of the railway from Bloemfontein to Natal. The schoolmaster is wanted badly in that locality.

On the 15th inst. there were only three cases of yellow fever remaining in the isolated hospital at Sorocaba, while only two new cases and one death were reported from private residences. The epidemic which has devastated the town may now be considered at an end.

An election was held in the state of São Paulo yesterday to fill the vacancy in the federal senate caused by the election of Dr. Rodrigues Alves to the governorship of the state. The only candidate was Dr. Bernardino de Campos, ex-governor and ex-minister of finance.

Up to March 3rd the patriotic subscriptions at Mandos for the purchase of the Acre territory from Bolivia had reached a total of 124,000\$. Having failed to steal the territory by means of a fake revolution, the Mandos speculators now propose to buy, but they'll have to go down deeper into their pockets than this if they want the land.

As our readers are aware, the commercial and financial depression prevailing last year in the state of S. Paulo caused many immigrants to leave the state. The number, according to the governor's message, was 37,379, but these figures, we presume, refer only to those who took passage at Santos, since it was doubtless impossible to ascertain the number of overland departures. The number of immigrants arriving in the state last year was 36,012 including 16,664 whose passage was paid, wholly or in part, by the state government.

The president of the Juiz de Fora municipal council has informed the state authorities, in reply to an inquiry about suspected cases of illness, that 11 cases of fevers of bad character (which generally means yellow fever) have occurred there within a period of two months, and that the victims were six Italians, three Portuguese and two Brazilians. The request for Dr. Ferris to visit the place came from the Italian colony.

A policeman it was caught a few days ago in an effort to obtain money from merchants in the name of his commanding officer, who is a major and police delegate. The soldier presented a letter, bearing the major's signature, asking for a loan of 100\$ which should be considered very confidential. The merchant to whom the letter was presented, said he would call on the major. The soldier then brought a letter saying he could not see anyone. Then the merchant sent the money, not by the soldier, but by a confidential servant, and the trick was exposed. The soldier was placed under arrest and should be severely punished.

RAILROAD NOTES

In view of the prevailing commercial and financial depression only 97 kilometres of railway were built last year in S. Paulo. At the end of the year the number of kilometres in operation was 3,313.

The Light and Power Co. of São Paulo expected to begin running electric trams on Saturday last, but there was some delay in the courts in regard to some formality and the inauguration had to be postponed.

Some days ago at the station of Aureliano Mourao on the Oeste de Minas railway four loaded cars were destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at 40,000\$. The fire commenced in a car loaded with cotton.

Regular traffic was resumed on the several interrupted lines of the Leopoldina railway during the past week. On Wednesday a special excursion train left for Friburgo, and encountered no difficulty. A considerable force of police has been distributed along the lines to protect the laborers and prevent further interference with traffic.

A London telegram of the 14th to the *Jornal do Commercio* says the syndicate for the purchase of the Paulista railway has been dissolved, but will be reconstituted should the latter decide to accept the proposal made, which is—The Rio Claro company to purchase the Paulista property for £4,550,000, paying for the same £1,250,000 in 1 1/2 per cent debentures, £1,500,000 in 5 1/2 per cent preferential shares, and £2,200,000 in ordinary shares. The syndicate proposes to take all the debentures, and 60 per cent of the preferential shares at 95.

Negotiations are going on for the purchase of the Rio Claro São Paulo railway. The conditions are not completely arranged, and when they are will have to be submitted for approval to the Brazilian government and the state government of São Paulo. It is probable, therefore, that the matter will not be completely finished before May. We understand that 1 1/2 million sterling of four-and-a-half per cent debentures and £200,000 of five-and-a-half per cent preference stock are to be given. But it will not be possible to make the issue, which is to be by one of the leading houses in the city, before the end of May probably.—*The Statist*, March 21.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

A BRAZILIAN AND AN ENGLISH COMPANY TO JOIN FORCES UNDER ENGLISH CONTROL.

Details may be expected to be made public shortly with regard to an important Brazilian railway scheme. Although a contemporary writer as though the negotiations which the scheme involves were already completed, we have the highest authority for stating that that stage has not as yet been reached. Nevertheless, it is hopelessly anticipated that, after two years of persistent endeavour on the part of those who have the transaction in hand, contracts will be signed in a day or two.

The project is to effect the amalgamation of one English and one Brazilian railway company, and the amalgamated company is to be, from the date of its birth, under English management and control. There will be an extensive conversion of the existing shares into new ones; but the scheme also involves the provision of a considerable amount of cash, and this it is intended to raise by an offer of shares to the public. The prospectus, we understand, is practically complete, and the promoters merely await the signing of certain necessary contracts before publishing it. It is not improbable that the date of issue may also be influenced to some extent by the course of the money market; but this is not believed to be likely to be of such a nature as to hang the scheme up for long.—*Financial News*, Mar. 21.

SHIPPING NOTES

A new lighthouse on Ponta do Boi, Ilha de S. Sebastião, below Ilha Grande, was formally inaugurated on the evening of the 10th inst.

The American cruisers "Chicago" and "Montgomery" arrived at Pará on the 14th inst. In all probability they will not ascend the Amazon.

Fears are entertained that the Sloman str. "Livorno" has been lost at sea. She left New York February 28th for Brazilian ports, and was due at Pernambuco on March 15. She had an exceptionally large mail, having received the mails dispatched by the "Wordsworth."

The steamer Santos, which had left Rio de Janeiro for the southern ports on the 1st inst., returned last Friday with some of its passengers and cargo still on board. Several cases of yellow fever having appeared on the steamer, the authorities at Santa Catharina prohibited the landing of cargo and passengers, and the Santos, instead of proceeding on its voyage, was ordered to return to Rio de Janeiro.

The state government of Pará is still asking someone to make tenders for a monthly steam service between Pará and the River Plate for the meat supply of that city. But how can any steamship owner take up such a service? There will be no return freights to Buenos Aires, and a foreign owner would be prohibited from engaging in the coasting trade. Pará will now appreciate that such a restriction, even if no one else does.

LOCAL NOTES

Conferences between the President and various deputations are now the order of the day.

On Wednesday the supreme court refused to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the prisoners accused of the crime of conspiracy.

The mint has been authorized to coin 100 silver coins of 4\$, 100 of 2\$, and 100 of 1\$, commemorative of the 4th century of the discovery of Brazil.

It is assumed in some political circles that President Campos Sales, when put to the test, will not go back on his own state and intimate political associates. Whatever his inclinations may be, he is a Paulista and will not join their opponents.

As the passengers of the "Danube" were about to land this morning, Dr. Paula Pessoa of the Ceará delegation died while embracing a friend who had gone on board to meet him. He had come to take his seat in congress and was accompanied by his wife.

The police have found Agostinho Cardozo, Manuel Joaquim Pereira and Francisco Cardozo responsible for the murder of Francisco José Canabarro on the morning of March 20th, the first committing the deed at the instigation of the second, and with the knowledge of the third.

It is worthy of note that our gas bill for the three months ending 31st March amounted to the important sum of one mil three hundred and fifty-eight reis (1538) which was duly liquidated on presentation. It is for an account like this that the gas company called upon us for a deposit of 720\$000!

If the republic was established without opposition in 1889 and if in 1900 citizens are plotting to destroy it, it is evident that those who since 1889 have controlled public affairs have done little to strengthen republican institutions in Brazil, or to win for them the love of the people.

We hear that the A-association ground in Lethaby is in splendid condition and that cricket practice is going on nicely. The field is said to be better than ever and promises good cricket this season. The lawn tennis courts are being relaid and will receive some much needed improvements.

Old residents of this capital will deeply regret to hear of the death of Commendador Antonio Martins Lage, which occurred on the morning of the 14th inst., of pernicious fever, at the advanced age of 75 years. The deceased was well known in business circles and at one time exercised much influence in local business enterprises.

The old Gloria market place, which is falling into ruins, is being touched up and painted on one side in honor of the commemorative festivities which are to be held there next month. Let us hope that the new dignity given to the neighborhood by Bernanelli's statue will lead to the restoration and occupation of the old edifice.

Judge Lucio de Mendonça, of the supreme court, has published a flippant, undignified article violently attacking Councillor Andrade Figueira. This from a judge of the supreme court shows his absolute unworthiness for the position he occupies, and his inability to understand that a judge should never show himself a partizan in cases brought before him for judgment.

It is said that a considerable number of Portuguese residents in this capital will ask their home government to recall Minister Lampra, whose treatment of Consul Barbosa Centeno is not approved. The petition will be delivered to General Cunha, who is coming out on the "D. Carlos" as special ambassador to attend the festivities in commemoration of Cabral's discovery of Brazil.

We sincerely regret to hear that the news from Mr. H. A. DeLisle is very unfavorable. At last accounts he was confined to his room, and in a pencilled note to a friend expressed the belief that that would be his last letter. We should like to believe that with the coming of settled warm weather, there might be a return of hope and strength, and his many friends here will join in hoping that youth and medical skill will even yet bring him through safely.

The new director of the mint has already dismissed 212 supernumerary employees from that establishment. What in the world did Dr. Eimes want of such a force?

It is said that the minister of industry has ordered a rigorous investigation into the conduct of the postoffice employees of this city. *Muito bem!* It is full time that something were done to improve that important public service. The place is full of employees, and yet we have only a negligent, delayed service, illegal interference with correspondence, innumerable thefts, and no responsibility.

It is seriously asserted that the many conflicting claims to seats in congress will not give rise, as was expected, to stormy discussions, but will be quietly settled in conformity with the sovereign caprice of President Campos Sales. The *Jornal do Brazil* expresses the hope that the President, after selecting his congressmen, will take steps for making them behave better than their predecessors.

It seems that last week, in our desire to say something favorable to the government, we were too hasty in enlisting the minister of finance for suspending four treasury clerks. At the end of three days the minister discovered that he had suspended the wrong persons and consequently cancelled the suspension. As we do not learn that the minister has since punished the real culprits, we reluctantly withdraw our eulogy.

The monument commemorative of the 4th century of the discovery of Brazil, designed by Bernardelli, has been received from Europe and is now being erected with all haste in the Largo da Gloria. The prefect, it is to be noted, has given permission to cut down the trees in that *largo* to facilitate the commemorative ceremonies on the 4th prox. It is a great pity that the authorities can not appreciate the value of shade trees in a climate like this.

On the 11th a woman residing on Rua São Pedro had the unpalatable audacity to rebuke a cheeky, butcher's boy. Being wounded in his honor the young patriot returned to the butcher's shop, armed himself with a big knife, sneaked back to the door where the poor indiscreet woman was standing, and then struck her with the blade with all his strength. A great gash in her side was the result, and she is now in a critical condition. The boy is still at large.

On the 10th inst. some residents of S. Domingos succeeded in capturing six thieves who have been actively at work for some time past in house-breaking, highway robbery, etc. A day or two later other members of the same gang were captured, among them their chief. Let us hope that they will not be turned loose after two or three days detention. Were these rascals compelled to mend and clean the streets, they would not be so pleasing an occupation for them.

We have to-day received from the *Daily Mail* a receipt for the last remittance of £20 to the Kipling Fund for account of Mr. C. P. Wadley and Mr. A. J. Linnourens, being the amount stipulated for their services in connection with the special war telegrams service for the month ending 17th March last. This closes the transaction, the Kipling Fund having received a total of £460 pounds from this source and 5 guineas for the republication of "The Absent-minded Beggar."

There has been a very noticeable increase of interest in Easter religious ceremonies this year, the church being evidently all the stronger and more influential for the opposition made by the political positivists. Even the government, which in 1890 repudiated the church holidays, is now closing all public departments on these holidays with as much regularity as in the days of the monarchy. Our positivist innovations do not seem to last long.

The secretary of the Physicist Cricket Club advises us that cricket practice has already begun on the grounds with a fair attendance of members. The net is up every Sunday and holiday and it is expected that the opening match will be a success. The secretary requests that all members desiring to take part in the opening match should send in their names either to Mr. Latham or himself. Lawn tennis is also in full swing, the grounds and courts being in excellent condition.

Some of the subscribers to the recent special telegrams are expressing their regrets that the service was discontinued. There is no doubt that the summary sent us by the *Daily Mail*, brief as it was, kept us better informed of the course of events in South Africa than the confused telegrams published in the local press are able to do. And more than that, it is evident that local newspapers also derived incalculable benefit from it, for their telegrams were fuller and more correct than, than they are now. It must be confessed that there is a great deal of confusion in the telegrams now received.

To our great regret the illness of Mr. A. H. Davison, which we noted in our last issue, terminated fatally. He was ill only five days and died Thursday morning 12th inst. Fortunately his father, Mr. A. S. Davison, of Santos, was able to arrive here before his death, and was with him at the last. He was a young man of much promise and his death is deeply lamented in our small English colony. Much sympathy is expressed on every hand with Mr. Davison Sr., to whom this loss has come like a bolt from a cloudless sky. He requests us to express his thanks to the many friends who have offered services and sympathy in his sad affliction.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts during the week were 300 barrels by the *Coleridge* from New York; 5,200 bags ex *Tranquilo* and 4,000 bags ex *Aldeia* from Montevideo. The market is very firm and prices are advanced last week, as shown below.

Trieste.	Nominal.
Richmond 1st.....	37.00—37.00
do 2nd.....	35.00—37.00
Baltimore 1st.....	37.00—37.00
do 2nd.....	35.00—37.00
Western and Interior.....	35.00—36.00
River Plate.....	35.00—36.00
Local Mills.....	37.00—37.00

The exports of flour from the United States for Brazil during February last were 61,875 barrels.

Coffee.—The *Polaris* brought 645 cases from Hamburg and the *Coleridge* 2,164 lbs. 35 cases and 30 half cases from New York. Broker's quotations continue unchanged.

Lard.—The arrivals were 400 kegs by the *Coleridge* from New York. Owing to the small stock in the market, prices are still advancing and we now quote from 90 to 92 reals per pound wholesale. The imports in Brazil of lard from American ports during February amounted to 62,334 pounds.

Pork.—No receipts. The price continues at 18700 per kilo of Armour and 18600 per kilo of P. T. George. During February were exported from the United States ports to Brazil 156 barrels of pork.

Rice.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged. The shipments from the United States to Brazil in the month of February aggregated 69,500 feet.

Pitch Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in the market. During February 55,000 feet were exported from American to Brazilian ports.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts. Market nominal.

Swedish Pine.—The arrivals were nil. Prices unchanged.

Kerosene.—The entries were 6,900 cases by the *Coleridge* from New York. We quote from 14,800 to 15,200 per case wholesale. The exports for Brazilian ports during February, from the United States were 92,880 gallons.

Rosin.—Only 36 barrels arrived last week by the *Coleridge* from New York. The market continues nominal.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged. The exports from American ports to Brazil during February were 15,525 gallons from which 7,494 were for Rio.

Coal.—The receipts were 125 barrels ex *Polaris* from Hamburg. Quotations unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. Owing to the quarantine on River Plate arrivals, our stocks have been completely exhausted, with only a small quantity in second and third hands.

Bran.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

Hay.—The *Tranquilo* brought 1,250 bales from Montevideo. The wholesale price continues from 360 to 380 reals per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week:

From Cardiff	ex <i>Endurance</i>	3,375 tons.
" "	ex <i>Winnipeg</i>	4,217 "
" "	ex <i>Skippers</i>	4,087 "
" "	ex <i>Lizzie</i>	2,315 "

Rum.—Entries continue regular. Prices are unchanged as shown below:

Pernambuco and Macao.....	210,000—215,000
Bahia and Aracaju.....	195,000—200,000
Campos.....	205,000—210,000
Angra and Piraty.....	215,000—220,000
Paraty.....	210,000—225,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.....	290,000—330,000
Bitto.....	340,000—350,000

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS	STOCK AT HAND	Apr. 8	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Total since 1st
Shipment to U. States.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Europe.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Brazil.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Santos.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Bahia.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Pernambuco.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Aracaju.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Campos.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Angra and Piraty.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Paraty.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Bitto.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Santos.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Bahia.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Pernambuco.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Aracaju.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Campos.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Angra and Piraty.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Paraty.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.....	1,017	3,461								
Shipment to Bitto.....	1,017	3,461								

SHIPPING NEWS.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK	—30 cents and 5 % primage per bag of coffee.
NEW ORLEANS	—30 cents and 5 % primage per bag of coffee.
ANTWERP	—35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
BRISBANE	—35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
HAMBURG	—35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
LIVERPOOL	—35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
COPENHAGEN	—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
GENOA	—40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
MARSEILLES	—40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
BORDEAUX	—40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
HAVRE	—35 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
TRISTE	—45 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
FIGUEIRA	—45 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
LONDON	—35 shillings and 4 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
SOUTHAMPTON	—35 shillings and 4 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
CAPE TOWN	—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.
P. ELIZABETH	—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.
PORT NATAL	—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.
DELAGO BAY	—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.
MOSEIL BAY	—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.
MONTVIDEO	—3500 per bag of 50 kilos.
B. AIRES	—3500 per bag of 50 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

CAPE OF G. HOPE.—Br. Str. <i>Chyle</i>	2,400 bags of coffee
NEW ORLEANS.—Fr. Str. <i>Corsica</i>	10,850 do do
MARSEILLES.—Fr. Str. <i>Batigne</i>	250 do do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

<i>Amazona</i>	Rangoon	7 Mar.
<i>Bayard</i>	Mobile	—
<i>Belfast</i>	Leith	—
<i>Good News</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Olivier</i>	New York	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
April 9	Cordillere	Bordeaux 17 ds.	S. Montoux
9	Coleridge	N. York 20 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
9	Pelotas	Hamburg 25 ds.	J. Johnston & Co.
10	Oropesa	Valparaiso 14 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
10	H. Barros	B. Ayres 22 ds.	Order
11	La Plata	River Plate	S. Montoux
11	Corsica	Santos 27 ds.	J. Lepert
12	Endurance	Cardiff 26 ds.	T. Rodrigues & Co.
12	Winnipeg	do 26 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
12	Tenryson	Montevideo 3 ds.	Gianelli & Co.
12	Cordoba	Santos 21 ds.	J. Lepert
12	Paraguay	do 16 ds.	B. Johnston & Co.
12	Bertie	Marseilles 28 ds.	Order
13	Agajala	Santos 24 ds.	Roubaire & Co.
14	Skippers	Cardiff 24 ds.	Luge Bros
15	Capitania	Hamburg 24 ds.	B. Johnston & Co.
15	Newton	Liverpool 25 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
15	Lizzie	Cardiff 24 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
15	Les Alpes	Marseilles 20 ds.	O. Antunes & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
April 9	La Palmas	Genoa	Sundries.
9	Cordillere	River Plate	In transit
9	Shelley	Fleetwood	Manganese
9	Oilers	Bahia	In transit
10	Oropesa	Liverpool	Sundries.
11	La Plata	Bordeaux	do
11	Bretagne	River Plate	do
12	Pelotas	Santos	In transit
13	Coleridge	do	Sundries
14	Paraguay	Hamburg	do
14	Agajala	Trieste	do
14	Cordoba	New Orleans	do
15	Springfield	Fleetwood	Manganese.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 15th, 1900.

NAME	NO. OF TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>America</i>				
bk. White Wings.....	652	Mar. 27	Baltimore.	J. L. Bisset.
bk. Doris.....	575	28	do	do
bk. Amy.....	665	28	do	Levering & C.
<i>British</i>				
sp. Kings County.....	2061	Feb. 6	Pasagoula	To order.
sp. Kleria.....	1240	21	Pensacola.	To order.
bk. Levuka.....	1331	27	do	R. I. Braz.
bk. Heathbank.....	1545	27	Antwerp.	Avenier & Co.
sp. Kambria.....	1885	Mar. 13	Mobile.	To order.
<i>Non-regia</i>				
bk. Homewood.....	1065	Mar. 25	Greenock.	B. Rodr. & C.
bk. Prince Victor.....	1134	30	Liverpool.	Gaz Co.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

APR. 9.	APR. 10.	APR. 11.	APR. 12.	APR. 13.	APR. 14.	APR. 15.	Total since 1st
10 Apolices, ss.....	885,000						
48 do.....	885						
23 do.....	885						
2 do.....	885						
2 do.....	885						
1 do.....	885						
5 do.....	885						
10 do.....	1,010						
100 deb. Carris Urbanos (200).....	750,500						
<i>Banks.</i>							
25 Lavoura e Commercio.....	112,000						
45 Republica.....	191						

Miscellaneous.

90 Loterias Nacionais.....	104,800
300 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	18
APR. 10.	
13 Apolices, ss.....	885,000
24 do.....	885
2 do.....	885
15 do 1895 (reg.).....	885
45 Imprestimo Municipal.....	160

Banks.

8 Commercio.....	198,000
200 Constructor.....	11
130 Republica.....	191
50 do.....	191,500
9 do.....	192

Miscellaneous.

65 Loterias Nacionais.....	105,500
50 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	18
103 Sal e Navegacao.....	49

APR. 11.

12 Apolices, ss.....	885,000
98 do.....	885
96 do.....	885
1 do.....	885
107 do 1897.....	1,000
20 do (reg.).....	1,000
2 do.....	1,010

25 Imprestimo Municipal.....	159
145 deb. Leopoldin R. R. (200).....	80
82 " Sorochana-Itana R. R. (200).....	850
100 " Carris Urbanos (100).....	90

Banks.

40 Commercial.....	213,500
150 Commercio.....	200
100 Constructor.....	14
105 Republica.....	191,700
100 do.....	192
22 do.....	193,500
10 Rural e Hypothecario (2nd. s.).....	125

Miscellaneous.

500 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	195,500
30 Metropolitan.....	100
100 Sal e Navegacao.....	49
100 do.....	48

APR. 12.

Church holiday	
APR. 13.	
Church holiday	
APR. 14.	

16 Apolices, ss.....	885,000
1 do.....	885
2 do.....	885
57 do.....	885
4 do.....	1,000
100 do.....	1,000
3 do.....	1,000
35 do.....	1,010

Banks.

25 Commercial.....	213,500
42 Rural e Hypothecario (2nd. s.).....	125

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 16th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
500,000,000	375,763,700	Stock 5% currency (aplicação).....	1,000,000	88,500.00
60,000,000	104,884,000	Bonds of 1895 5%.....	1,000,000	87,500.00
119,600	119,600	do 1897 6%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00
30,000,000	119,600	Bonds 4%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00
11,885,000	11,885,000	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00
109,644,000	22,035,500	do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00
17,500,000	17,500,000	do 1898, 4%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00
13,195,000	13,195,000	State of Espírito Santo	1,000,000	1,000.00
5,000,000	5,000,000	do 6%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00
65,000,000	45,522,000	do 6%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00
5,000,000	5,000,000	do 6%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00
10,000,000	22,555,400	do 6%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00
25,000,000	25,000,000	do 6%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00
2,500,000	2,500,000	do 6%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00
500,000	500,000	do 6%.....	1,000,000	1,000.00

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
20,000,000	100,000	94,000	200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200	4,000,000	Jan. 1900	211,000.00
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000	Jan. 1900	200,000.00
24,000,000	120,000	77,555	200	Construtor do Brasil.....	200	1,645,000	Jan. 1899	3,000.00
10,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	Credito Mercantil.....	200	2,700,000	Jan. 1899	1,000.00
5,000,000	25,000	15,000	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	50,000	Jan. 1899	35,000.00
750,000	3,750	2,500	200	Funcionarios Publicos.....	200	286,317	Jan. 1899	45,000.00
5,000,000	25,000	15,000	200	Hypothecario do Brasil.....	200	608,141	Jan. 1899	112,000.00
9,185,000	45,925	30,000	200	Immobiliaria do Brasil.....	200	2,300,000	Jan. 1899	190,000.00
5,000,000	25,000	15,000	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	17,400,000	Jan. 1899	101,000.00
101,553,600	507,768	300,000	200	Repubblica do Brasil.....	200	391,700	Jan. 1899	150,000.00
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Minas Geraes.....	200	7,503,551	Jan. 1899	200,000.00
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rua e Hypothecario.....	200	4,000,000	Jan. 1899	125,000.00
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	200	2,185,226	Jan. 1899	160,000.00
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	6,000,000	Jan. 1899	100,000.00
1,000,000	5,000	2,500	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	308,550	Jan. 1899	22,000.00
7,500,000	37,500	14,000	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,141,521	Jan. 1899	100,000.00
25,000,000	125,000	50,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000	Jan. 1899	120,000.00
5,000,000	25,000	15,000	200	Lavadores S. Paulo.....	200	200,000	Jan. 1899	135,000.00
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	600,000	Jan. 1899	100,000.00
10,584,610	52,923	25,000	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	4,000,000	Jan. 1899	100,000.00

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Leopoldina.....	200	35,675	2500 bel. 1900	111,000.00
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Macacé e Campos.....	200	65,000	Jan. 1900	25,000.00
12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	Muzambinho.....	200	2,901,489	Int. Sept. 93	3,100.00
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	100,000	Int. Jan. 92	4,000.00
62,000,000	310,000	155,000	200	Quilombo.....	200	1,463,241	6% June, 92	25,000.00
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	União Sorocabana-Renana.....	200	45,710	6% June, 92	10,000.00
70,000,000	350,000	175,000	200	União Valenciana.....	200	585,318	6% June, 92	25,000.00
1,600,000	8,000	4,000	200	Sapucaia.....	200	585,318	Int. Jan. 92	4,000.00
43,000,000	215,000	107,500	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	585,318	Int. Jan. 92	4,000.00
12,500,000	62,500	31,250	200	do 2nd series.....	200	585,318	Int. Jan. 92	4,000.00

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
2,500,000	12,500	6,250	200	Curica.....	200	168,732	1500, July 91	155,000.00
6,000,000	30,000	15,000	200	Curica Urbanos.....	200	6,071	1500, July 91	150,000.00
700,000	3,500	1,750	200	Covacoado (and Hotel).....	200	559,178	1500, July 91	150,000.00
14,000,000	70,000	35,000	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	105,899	1500, July 91	100,000.00
12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	Chetkovski.....	200	37,199	1500, July 91	100,000.00
3,000,000	15,000	7,500	200	Villa Isabel.....	200	37,199	1500, July 91	100,000.00
500,000	2,500	1,250	200	Piranguinho.....	200	37,199	1500, July 91	100,000.00

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000	5,000	2,500	200	Española Maritima.....	200	350,000	9200, Jan. 1900	5,000.00
25,000,000	125,000	62,500	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	59,295	1000, Feb. 1900	300,000.00
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	59,295	1000, Feb. 1900	300,000.00
773,410	3,867	1,933	200	S. João de Barra e Campos.....	200	59,295	1000, Feb. 1900	300,000.00
1,000,000	5,000	2,500	200	Sul Fluminense.....	200	59,295	1000, Feb. 1900	300,000.00

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Alliança.....	200	1,122,040	10000 - Jan. 1900	107,000.00
2,400,000	12,000	6,000	200	America Fabril.....	200	279,070	7000 - Aug. 96	250,000.00
500,000	2,500	1,250	200	Batistoni (mining).....	200	55,142	Jan. 1900	160,000.00
6,000,000	30,000	15,000	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	Jan. 1900	160,000.00
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Cartão.....	200	54,980	1000 - ditto 1900	150,000.00
6,000,000	30,000	15,000	200	Corcovado.....	200	24,000	1000 - ditto 1900	150,000.00
4,500,000	22,500	11,250	200	Corcovado Industrial.....	200	25,504	1000 - ditto 1900	150,000.00
500,000	2,500	1,250	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	189,820	2000 - Jan. 1900	150,000.00
2,700,000	13,500	6,750	200	Industria Mineira.....	200	200,000	1200 - July 98	200,000.00
1,200,000	6,000	3,000	200	Magense.....	200	27,277	1000 - Jan. 1900	150,000.00
800,000	4,000	2,000	200	Manoelina Fluminense.....	200	131,113	1000 - ditto 1900	150,000.00
1,500,000	7,500	3,750	200	Petropolis.....	200	21,093	5000 - Mar. 99	170,000.00
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	639,889	1200 - Jan. 1900	200,000.00
6,000,000	30,000	15,000	200	Rio de Janeiro.....	200	17,249	1000 - Jan. 1900	30,000.00
1,400,000	7,000	3,500	200	S. Felix.....	200	36,318	ditto 99	150,000.00
450,000	2,250	1,125	200	S. João.....	200	36,318	ditto 99	150,000.00
350,000	1,750	875	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	36,318	1700 - Aug. 99	150,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,314,493	1700 - Aug. 99	150,000.00

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000	15,000	7,500	200	Alliança.....	200	43,678	1000, July 97	55,000.00
3,000,000	15,000	7,500	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	300,000	2500, Jan. 99	40,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	Batistoni.....	200	20,000	1000, ditto 99	35,000.00
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Cartão.....	200	36,318	3000, ditto 98	25,000.00
2,500,000	12,500	6,250	200	Corcovado.....	200	24,000	1000, ditto 98	14,000.00
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Corcovado Industrial.....	200	25,504	1000, ditto 98	14,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	189,820	2000, ditto 98	14,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	Industria Mineira.....	200	200,000	1200, ditto 98	14,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	Magense.....	200	27,277	1000, ditto 98	14,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	Manoelina Fluminense.....	200	131,113	1000, ditto 98	14,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	Petropolis.....	200	21,093	5000, ditto 98	14,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	639,889	1200, ditto 98	14,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	Rio de Janeiro.....	200	17,249	1000, ditto 98	14,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	S. Felix.....	200	36,318	ditto 98	14,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	S. João.....	200	36,318	ditto 98	14,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	36,318	1700, ditto 98	14,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,314,493	1700, ditto 98	14,000.00

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000	5,000	2,500	200	Cantareira e Vinção Fluminense.....	200	42,378	4000, July 91	15,000.00
500,000	2,500	1,250	200	Carros Tatuado Moreaux.....	200	53,000	1500, ditto 99	15,000.00
200,000	1,000	500	200	Carrocerias Fluminense.....	200	18,384	Mar. 95	15,000.00
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Dioca de Santos.....	200	6,307,142	8000, ditto 99	15,000.00
25,000,000	125,000	62,500	200	Melhoramentos no Brasil.....	200	2,265,745	1500, ditto 99	15,000.00
60,000,000	300,000	150,000	200	Gazeta de Notícias (newspaper).....	200	51,254	10000, ditto 99	15,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	do "Paiz" newspaper.....	200	42,877	10000, ditto 99	15,000.00
1,000,000	5,000	2,500	200	Loterias Nacionais do Brasil.....	200	1,547,609	10000, ditto 99	15,000.00
2,500,000	12,500	6,250	200	Mattia Laranjeira (Paraguay ten).....	200	300,000	13000, ditto 99	15,000.00
3,000,000	15,000	7,500	200	Molinos Fluminense (flour mills).....	200	39,467	2000, ditto 99	15,000.00
1,000,000	5,000	2,500	200	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society).....	200	714,908	2000, ditto 99	15,000.00
9,312,500	46,562	23,281	200	Transporte e Armazém.....	200	400,000	5000, ditto 99	15,000.00
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	Typographica do Brasil.....	200	70,674	6000, ditto 99	15,000.00
1,500,000	7,500	3,750	200	União (water for ships).....	200	29,987	10000, ditto 99	15,000.00

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66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 66

RIO DE JANEIRO



The acquisition of these stamps, constitutes, apart from its patriotic end, a highly remunerative investment, if we take into consideration the small number of stamps, only 4, the limited issue, anticipated by the destruction of the lithographic stones, which took place on the 23rd December last; the low price of each series which will be altered, and the resolution of the Association to burn all unused stamps by the 27th September proximo, so that it may be safely said that in the near future these stamps are sure to be well quoted in the philatelic markets of the great capitals of the world.

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